THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Deacon & Peterson, Publishers,
NUMBER SIXTY-SIX SOUTH THIRD ST.

Two Dollars Per Annum, In Advance.
THREE DOLLARS IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

EDMUND DEACON, HENRY PETERSON, } EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER: NEUTRAL IN POLITICS.

{ CLUBS.—FOR TERMS TO CLUBS SEE PROSPECTUS ON NEXT PAGE. }

DEVOTED TO MORALITY, PURE LITERATURE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS, AGRICULTURE, THE COMMERCIAL INTEREST, SCIENCE, ART AND AMUSEMENT.

VOLUME XXXIII. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1853. WHOLE NO. 1692.

Original Poetry.

WILD VIOLETS.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY MAGGIE C. HUBBY

There's beauty not and lowly,
That turns in spell around
The deep blue leaves of violets.
That blossom on the ground—
Low by the foot of forest trees,
And by the lonely brook,
In meadows sweet, or lone retreat,
Or in the shaded nook

They lift their blue leaves lightly there,
Upon the slender rose,
No difference where they're blooming,
Small space will do for them;
Sweet nephew breathe around them,
They're fanned by morning air,
And kissed by the dews of evening,
No matter where they are

Then why should they work for gardens,
Where silver fountains flow,
Where music wakes her echoes,
And stately roses grow,
Fenced in with pretty workerwood,
And trained around trellises,
Where marble vases glitter,
And graveled walks abound

Is not the stream as beautiful,
As not the bude so sweet,
That deck the checkered borders
Where dancing shadows meet,
And warblings of wood-born songsters,
Make music through the day,
As the buds on sorely tended,
Where sparkling fountains play?

Then, pretty, soft-eyed violets,
Lift up your petals blue,
The woods and the streams side lonely
Will ever do for you
We will look for sunny tones,
In gardens rich and rare,
But in woods, and by the rill-sides,
For the violets are there!

New Brighton, Pennsylvania

Original Novelet.

THE LOST HEIRESS:
A STORY OF HOWLET HALL.

WRITTEN FOR THE "SATURDAY EVENING POST," BY MRS. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH,
AUTHOR OF "THE CURSE OF CLIFTON," "SHADOWDALE," "THE DISCARDED WIFE," ETC., ETC., ETC.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, by Deacon & Peterson, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.]

CHAPTER XXX.

IN HOWLET HOLLOW.

—And present still that new unseen
Where brightly shines the evergreen tree,
He thoughts of There a comely crown,
To worship all the Lord,
And ah—when gathers o'er our path
In manhood's cloud and night,
He Thou long suffering—slow to wrath,
A burning and a shining light

Scott

Maud joined the riding party, who made a circuit of the Barrier, and returned only in time to dress for dinner. The afternoon was spent, even, as usual, spent in the fireside recreations of music, reading and conversation, and when the modest hour for the proper commencement of laying her reply to Falconer's letter before her father should have arrived, Maud, who had risen from dinner immediately after breakfast, he went to his study to "transact business," as he usually followed him thither, and there, as on the previous morning, she found both her parents sitting together at the writing-table, with a document before them, and deep in consultation over it. Maud paused to be half in the doorway for Mr. Loyal. And when indeed were Daniel Hunter and Augusta ever found deeply interested in any thing but the plans for the welfare of others? So softly had Maud entered, that neither of her parents heard her, and she had approached the table—then both looked around and smilingly held out their hands to draw her to them. Maud gave her hand to her father, but her father's hands, but bolder she could with-draw her own hand, Daniel Hunter clasped fingers and hand, and put it from him, smilingly saying.

"I have perfect confidence in my child—I do not need to read her correspondence."

Maud blushed with pleasure, and the tears sprung to her eyes, and she felt content she felt that she would not wrong his confidence for a thousand—for her love for anything under Heaven.

"But you will send and send it for me, father?" she asked smilingly.

"Yes, my love, if you wish—lay it on the table."

Maud laid her letter down, and turned to retire, but with a sudden impulse she paused, her love and understand, and answered, by saying.

"You needn't go, my dear, unless you wish. Here, take my place, and see if you can write to your mother by suggesting any improvement in that portion of the document?"

And he arose from his seat, and gently placed his daughter in it. And then he went and drew a chair for himself, and sat down by her side, and down, and took a sheet of paper to various suggestions, and a few lines from himself to Falconer. His wrote—

"I transmit to you my dear girl's letter, and approve and heartily endorse all that she has written and promised. Will you not arrive to meet us, this good girl? You are too cherished a friend, surely to wish to wound a prize you have not earned. Consider me your not easily offended friend."

And then he folded and sealed and directed the little packet, and rang for a messenger, to whom he gave it, with orders to take it at once to Silver Creek.

And this letter was carried to Falconer. But the hot-headed, self-willed, passionate boy, to recently and so unexpectedly lectured of his faults by Maud, and—with his home decided—his heart still bleeding from its rejected love, and his blood on fire with the insult of her cold and rage—like a young tiger suddenly spoiled of his mate, was in no mood truly to appreciate the kindness of the message, and the wise but cruel counsel of the father, or the beautiful, kind piety of the daughter. His love was changed, by the sudden surprises in its excitements, to endure the thought of any interference between them, especially that of her father, and Daniel Hunter, whom, from the bottom of his heart, he hated and detested, as the stern, unsparing despot who was the cause of his family's fall. And to this insane and obstinate piece of gross ingratitude, was added the fatal self-deception with which he persuaded himself of the validity of this blind hate, and consequently of the supposed double dealing and treachery policy of her father. He designed to answer whatever to Mr. Hunter's letter, which he stigmatized as an insolent attempt to patronize him. But to Maud he wrote a fierce, scathing reply. For so did rage and jealousy war in his heart with love, that he would almost as willingly have stepped to embraced the maiden, had she been in his power. He sent that proudest testimonial of his affection by her, and then after a little while—when it was gone beyond recall—when he felt certain that it was in her hands, and that she was weeping over its—his most cloud changed, and he could have thrust his hand into the fire and burnt it off, for having written it. And he felt as if he would have given his life to have recalled it. He strode up and down the floor, and called himself an idiot! a madman! a devil! a beast! a combination of all four! And he wished that somebody would have the kindness to blow his desperate brains out! And then he sat down and wrote sheet after sheet with passionate penitence, and then disgusted with his work, tore them to pieces, and threw them into the fire, and rushed from the house, and fled up the mountain side, to hurl himself over her his agony amid the awful solitudes of nature. It was late in the night when he returned, calm because wearied, and he sat up till morning to write to Maud. And this letter satisfied him, and he sent it.

The young girl had just returned from her morning ride, when Little Lew entered, he rode up and placed it in her hand, and having her father's sanction now, she immediately retired to her room to read it. It was a wise, sweet impassioned, despairing, desperate than the first. He spoke eloquently of the awful, the stunning suddenness of the bereavement that had left his heart and home and life desolate—of the "aching void" in heart and home—he said that his home was intolerable, because he missed her from her old place at the fireside—

"Your little sewing chair and work-basket almost break my heart! And your chamber—it was a suicidal thing to do, and I feel it so—but I went into your chamber, and saw all your little things—your toilet-table and glass, your bed, your chest of drawers—and on the floor your slippers that you used to wear about the house—everything to remind me of the boring little wife, so cruelly ruled from my bosom just as she was made my own. Was ever any act so ruthless—any suffering so maddening in the world? I fell you, Sylvia, I threw myself down upon your chamber-floor, over those two little shoes, and I wept like a child, howled like a wild beast, and raved like a demon. Life is worthless, and worse than worthless, without you—it is intolerable!—it is a long, protracted torture, whose every pang is a song!—I cannot, and will not endure it! I will cast it off as quickly as I would an oppressive burden! I can die for you, but I cannot live without you."

Further down he wrote—"I can say my wife in the sight of Heaven and earth. I do not want any permit or any judge to tell me so—I know it. And your father knows it, else he never would take the tempestuous course he does. You see my wife: and I love none on earth—not a living one but you—and you know it—and you might go, if I had only you—yes. I could live anywhere with you, in the woods, in a cave, in an open boat on the sea. I could die with you; and I cannot be separated from you. I cannot,

Original Sketches.

FRAGMENTS OF '76.

FRAGMENTS FOR THE SUNDAY EVENING POST, FROM THE PERSONAL NARRATIVE OF CURSORTIMUS.

NUMBER VII.

It has ever been my practice to cultivate the acquaintance of eminent characters. The enumeration of this class of people has always been a source of my greatest pleasure and instruction. When I met with those of the age with strong memories, who had been active participators in our great struggle for national freedom and independence, I regarded him or her in the light of a newly discovered mine, whence I could draw stores of information, which, in the estimation of value, surpassed the gold and silver of Peru, and the diamonds of Golconda.

Many years have now elapsed since, on one of my habitual pedestrian tours for purposes of health, amusement, pleasantry and legerdemain, though that delightful portion of Chester County, bordering on the river Schuylkill, I had the good fortune, at the close of a pleasant, serene day, to encounter a venerable farmer on his way from the fields to a small but neat and comfortable looking farm-house, which could be plainly seen from our place of meeting. The morning often near its eastern gable, a majestic weeping willow on the west, and a number of darling fruit trees, of various species, on the south rear, gave it an air of most inviting repose and seclusion. On our meeting, the gentleman, with the prompt and decisive, though brief replies of the aged man, led me immediately to and into doors to see what had been a subject in his youth, and fought in former battles." This, on inquiry, proved to be the fact. As soon as he learned that I was the son of a clergyman, for one who reverenced the surviving members of that meritorious band, and took a deep interest in all things pertaining to "Continental times," he gave me a cordial invitation to go home with him, supper, and stay all night, which early I looked as if I was just off a long march, and in need of a good night's rest, after which was "a good way" to the nearest public house.

After walking from the first dawn of rosy light, all day, with the exception of half-an-hour's repast about 1 o'clock, during which I had made a light repast, this was a welcome invitation, as thankfully accepted as it had been hospitably given. I was speedily ushered into the house, and unceremoniously introduced to his wife and two daughters. The first glance of the three ladies made a favorable impression, as their countenances were individually expressive of that ready, unostentatious hospitality the dress, which makes the stranger feel at once at home and at ease.

Before the conclusion of the evening meal, our party was increased by the arrival of a son, who still continued to reside with his father, and by whom the heavier portions of the farm labor were performed, though the old soldier, in his years were more than three score and ten, was still able to do much of the work which is commonly required about a farm, and ever when he had, as he took an honest pride in declaring, on day was suffered to past in idleness. Not every evening of his life he had been able to repair to something useful that had been done by his own hands in the course of the day to which privileges, as he reverently considered it, he habitually and proudly returned "sole thanks" of his blessings the thanks of a cheerful and contented heart.

He formed one that he had belonged to the North Carolina line during the war, and that he confidently expected to return to that State and make it his permanent abode, this moment should be brought to an end. "But," added he, "while our army was within this neighborhood, I became acquainted with this precious treasure," pointing to his wife "Though the best June, as soon as the British evacuated Philadelphia, I accompanied the remnant of our brigade, now reduced to a regiment by the heavy made in our ranks at Germantown, and the sickness that had prevailed amongst us during the winter at Monmouth, and consisted with the army up to the time of the Hamilton near York Town, and exercised with full share of hard times and dangerous encounters, also was seldom absent from my thoughts. On the contrary, her image was ever present, brighter and brighter, the nearer then towards this neighborhood became the stronger and stronger.

"Therefore, when I, in common with my fellow soldiers, could say, like Othello, 'our occupation's gone' with our pay long in arrear, and of course our pockets empty, the wish to see the wide world before us, I, instead of returning to Carolina, came to another matter the spot on which you now find me. We have a single and almost unexpressible addition. But I became happily united to a companion for life, she has so many ties binding her to the place, that we have continued to reside here. As I said yesterday labor has, in our case, been so blessed, that we have been enabled to wear a family, not in luxurious splendor, but in the enjoyment of all the real and substantial comforts of life."

After he had imparted this much to me, I lamented I was in part deaf, suspicious of his subsiding into taciturnity. I therefore commenced, as adroitly as I could, the same line of manœuvres to draw from him a melodramatic narrative, as I had employed to procure an invitation to his table and to the shelter of his roof. Equal success attended my second diplomatic effort. I merely spoke of Washington, Wayne, Lafayette, and some other distinguished leaders allotted to in the wisely passage of the narrative, and the quickness that feel pervaded when the veteran's eyes lighted up with all the enthusiasm of his youthful days.

He now began and continued, apparently with as much satisfaction to himself and all the members of his family as to me, to the great after event, till the ongoing candle told me it was time to separate for the night. I must, many other visits to this worthy old man, in subsequent years, always receiving both pleasure and instruction from his single anecdote than he always delighted in relating the events of his first military enterprise. He thought, too, and perhaps justly, that the affair in which he was engaged on this occasion, was one of much greater importance than is usually attached to it, either by popular recitations or the more veteranary historians. He regarded it as being highly deserving by the British commander-in-chief, not only by a great diminution of superior brigade, but also by the loss which it exposed in the hearts of those opposed to our civil rights and the cause of independence. But I shall proceed to give his account of the affair, as nearly in his own words as it can be given in a condensed form, and leave the reader to draw his own conclusions.

At the age of eighteen years I was living in North Carolina. On the commencement of the disturbances in the minds of the inhabitants of the several colonies at the assumption of the mother government to levy taxes on them without representation, I became a decided Whig. Having first both of my parents, I was at liberty to pursue my own inclinations, and gratify a fondness which I had cherished from my childhood, for a military life. It was at this period that a number of Scotch immigrants, who had located themselves in the interior of the State, had formed themselves into a military band, under the name of the "Royal Highland Emigrants."

These men, fifteen hundred in number, commenced their march towards the coast, under the command of General McDonald, with the intention of joining General Clinton, who was at Wilmington, with a large force under his command. No sooner was their intention known, than Colonel Rhinker, a native of the patriot, and a hearty, though restless soldier, made the utmost exertions to procure men to engage active, and prevent General Clinton from securing such a large augmentation of strength. He called around him the militia men of the vicinity, and invoked the aid of all who were able and willing to assist him. I joined him as a volunteer.

Our arms and accoutrements were somewhat miscellaneous in character. We could not exhibit a very formidable array of muskets and bayonets. However, few of the inhabitants of this part of the State were destitute of a sporting gun of some description, as deer, turkies, and other game then abounded in that region. The people were all skilful in the use of firearms, and any one that could be made to give fire was efficient in their hands.

The patriotic Colonel succeeded in collecting from eight hundred to a thousand men, a few of whom probably, before that emergency, had no hero's practice in war, except such as stories of Indian might have waged with native bears and catamounts. But each one felt the cause to be his own, and determined it to be his utmost. Reasoned thus he and his posterity should live in freedom, or die in the attempt to establish an asylum for liberty, and a place of refuge for the oppressed.

The corps being organized as well as circumstances would permit, we took up our line of march, carrying our commission stores on our backs, and our whole supply of ammunition in our pouches and powder horns. A few hasty and unpremeditated manœuvres were employed to ascertain the route of the Highlanders, and their whereabouts, and keep our commander apprised of their position, and impart to him any other circumstances of information that might be important for him to know. As soon as he became sure as to the spot the enemy would take, and which, he could tell very nearly the time of their reaching certain points, it might march our men by a route to be made with the utmost speed, to meet possible noise. Now as to the order of battle, the place of the latter, and the manner of it, promptitude that no veteran could have excelled.

By this manœuvre we were all snugly posted in complete ambuscade before daylight at Moore's Creek Bridge. After which, by the plank flooring of the bridge on our side of the stream, we took the further precaution to grease the sleepers, and remove the string, that they might as all slippery as our slender means would admit of. They would, therefore, from their feeling very treacherous and ticklish, should they attempt to pass over to our side. And we were commanded to march, just before the enemy approached, that no volunteer could have effected.

The terms of the POST are $3 if paid in advance—$3, if not paid in advance. For $6 in advance, one copy is sent three years. To commence the following low terms to Clubs, to be sent to the city to one address, and to the Post Offices:

4 Copies,	$8.00 Per Annum.
8 " (and one to the getter up of the Club,)	$16.00 "
12 " (and one to the getter up of the Club,)	$24.00 "
20 " (and one to the getter up of the Club,)	$36.00 "

American Coin Taken.—Any person may send the money and names for a Club, may add the amount of the Post Office Order, and the latter will allow their subscriptions to end as soon as a dollar adding as being at redent cost.

All letters must be post paid. Orders will willingly supply the back numbers if we have them. Our object is to have all the subscriptions in each Club, and all the same time, and this prevent confusion.

The Money is at our risk when it must always be sent in advance. When the sum is large, a draft should be procured, if possible—the cost of exchange be deducted from the amount sent.

Post-Masters or others sending for Clubs, will please write the names in a plain hand to one address, when they can do so conveniently.

A New Arrangement.—Our subscribers will take notice that we now have no travelling agents, out at this State. They will therefore please not look for them.

All persons addressing letters to us should be careful to give the name of the State, as well as that of the City, Town or County, as there must be post-paid.

Persons wishing their papers changed, will please give the name of the Post-Office to be changed from, as well as the Post-Office they wish it hereafter sent to.

We trust our old friends the Post-Masters, will exert themselves to get up large Clubs, as if they do not feel inclined to take advantage of our liberal offers themselves, that they will show our Prospectus to their friends and responsible persons who will be willing to do so.

THE COMING YEAR.

As we omit our Prospectus this week, owing to the great pressure of communications, news, &c., upon our columns, we take occasion to call the attention of the readers for the coming year, for the benefit of strangers who may chance to see this number of our paper.

Our present number will be the following brilliant array of writers—with all of whom arrangements have been made:

Mrs. Southworth, Emerson Bennett, Grace Greenwood, Mrs. Denison and Fanny Fern.

In our next number, we design commencing the following tales:

THE BRIDE OF THE WILDERNESS.

Written expressly for the Post, by Emerson Bennett, author of "Viola," "Clara Moreland," "The Forged Will," &c.

This we design following by another novelet, called

THE STEP MOTHER.

By Mrs. Mary E. Denison, author of "Home Pictures, numerous Domestic Sketches, &c.

We also have the promise of a number of

SKETCHES BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

Whose brilliant pen will be also enriched exclusively for the Post and her own little pet lay children.

We have made arrangements also for a series of articles from a new star in the literary hemisphere, by the author of "Ruth Hall," which will delight by thousands. They will be entitled a

NEW SERIES OF SKETCHES.

BY FANNY FERN.

We expect to commence the Sketches by Fanny Fern—Ruth Hall as the series by Grace Greenwood—at the early numbers of the coming year.

Mrs. Southworth, whose fascinating works are being rapidly republished in England, also will maintain her old and pleasant connection with the Post. The next story from her gifted pen will be entitled

MIRIAM, THE AVENGER:

OR, THE FATAL VOW.

In addition to the above splendid array of Novelists and Sketchers we have made arrangements for a large supply of the choicest productions from Europe, &c. This will include a series of LETTERS FROM DEMARAS, a celebrated French writer, descriptive of society, manners, customs, scenery, &c., of British Guiana.

Mr. Demaras, American Consul to British Guiana, also has promised us a series of sketches illustrated portions of the South American world.

Engravings, Choice Selections, Agricultural Articles, the News, Commercial Matters, &c., will be given as heretofore, and in addition to making a comprehensive and interesting paper, which we have received from our readers in years past. It needs but a proper recommendation of the Post to neighbors and friends, to swell our list during the coming year, up to the grand total of one hundred thousand subscribers. With less than that number we are assured we can not be satisfied.

A GEM NUMBER.

In our next paper—the first of the New Year—we design giving a number of Sketches from Grace Greenwood and Fanny Fern, in addition to the novelet of the then under Emerson Bennett. And such an array of talent will be no unusual thing in our columns during the coming year.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. W. H. Indistinct what you say is true enough but subscribers to the Post are not willing that we must know something to the superficiency of even the highest genius. If we must, we always have the first and exclusive perfect claim for time that we have paid for. Your poetry is not worthy of publication.

Mary Morrison. We consider the views of our dear friend, Mary Morning, nearly if not entirely correct on the subject of Woman's Rights. We would not be considered as opposed to the elevation of woman, but we do not exactly perfect from the time that we have seen the effects of the movement. We think it is time and the condition—and also that we have not time or present to fully investigate and understand the subject. We are willing to be convinced, and if we can see that the movement is for the good of woman, we will be the first to aid it. We would be glad to see her views in print.

Mary Morrison. We consider the views of our dear friend, Mary Morning, nearly if not entirely correct on the subject of Woman's Rights. We would not be considered as opposed to the elevation of woman, but we do not exactly perfect from the time that we have seen the effects of the movement. We think it is time and the condition—and also that we have not time or present to fully investigate and understand the subject. We are willing to be convinced, and if we can see that the movement is for the good of woman, we will be the first to aid it. We would be glad to see her views in print.

The Basket Bill Affair has discovered a fact that we have not before known, that Mr. Montage. The Butler ought to be literally re-named.

Lola Montez.—The erratic and notable Lola has, at last accounts, quietly ruminating in the valley of the Mississippi, in Butler county, California—spending her time in attending to her farm, improvement of her property, nursing her parrot and poodle, and taming a grizzly.

The age in twenty is lost in hours, the years in days.

Honor buries in silent among the literary people that Thomas Carlyle is coming to this country. He has in view the object of exploring, it is said, Sumner is not prepared to say. We shall be glad to find Carlyle among us. Better Hamilton."

We have heard a great deal about the possible success to the Irish in consequence of improved crops and chickens resulting therefrom. How does it happen, then, that poultry of all kinds, this season, is so high, and effective is—Lamb-age.

The "Law of endearment inevitably employed by the wife of Bonaparte, when addressing her husband, is—"My Immortal."

In February, 1840, when the Queen's marriage took place, a special order in council was published in the London Gazette, to the effect that, in future, "his serene Highness Prince Albert," should be called "His Royal Highness." The London wits, alluding to Prince Albert's change of designation, said it was quite natural, that, on his marriage, he should lose his serenity!

RUSSIA ALARMED.

If we account from St. Petersburg in the London Times may be relied upon, the Czar is largely begun to feel that he has involved himself in a net predicament—where defeat seems to be certain, and where he will not only lose the dignity of submission on the other. Although the Russian army is a very large force, that he has only to bully sufficiently, in every the day—for England and France would rather abandon the Czar to his fate, than endanger the peace of Europe; and that of course the Porte of defeat would be open, defenceless to observe to his ambition and rapacity. But, in calculating the chances and misfortunes of this very predicament, the Czar has overlooked one of the most sagacious may be mistaken. England did not care whether or not want was to engage because she disdains the waste of life, as because it interferes with her treasury and her commerce, and, therefore, the present financial changes which so statesmen can foresee. But the Czar has overlooked the determination of—and John Bull, much as he hates to see his commerce and consols interfered with, he does not like to see the eagle refused to drink in that operation. Nicholas, misled by his Ministers, and his own ambition, has made a mistake the famed by the increase of late offered to him as the saviour of Europe from the revolutionary will do so—now he finds that the part of Europe made to remember that a Northern Bear is no match for a Lion, adding as being at rather a disposition. Russia, which recoiled before France alone—the latter, under the great Emperor, was the terror of the world, and was only opposed by France, in conjunction with Great Britain and Turkey, is now considered by all perpetual and by no means trifling enemies, the Circassians. And then, there are Denmark, and Sweden and Norway, to be taken into account by their ancient enemy, to do their share in the general work of humbling the power which, in fact, if any serious shock of war should hurl him to the ground. While Austria, the only power which, in the event of hostility to Russia, through sympathy of ideas—and even she half afraid of her—could render material assistance, declares not more, lest Italy and Hungary should regain over the standard of revolution and revolt. Thus, Russia will have to be a situation to And though the Western Powers, it is evident, are not likely to be in a hurry, if they will be whisper a promise to be a good boy in the future—still he that promise whispered as lowly as he may be, will not be likely to be signed in possible, nor the less will the reputation of Russia receive a fatal blow to the public opinion of Europe.

But what is the Czar to do? If he fights—the odds are against him, and he will not be very long as they are not wanted. A defeat brings with it the dispersion, while a victory brings England and France upon him.

And yet such victory upon the Danube, and such success in the Mediterranean, would afford an opportunity to retrieve his diplomatic blunders. For he would then be in a situation to demand more favorable terms: and the glory of his advance might successfully eradicated a remembrance of his late defeats. Between the Caucasus and Turkey, do not seem at all impossible, but

SATURDAY

EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA:

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1853.

Congressional News

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

On the 19th, Mr. Norris offered resolutions consent to surrender Antoinette Imandt to the agent of the French Government. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Cooper presented the memorial of the executors of the late Commodore Stewart, praying for the passage of a law authorizing the President to confer the brevet rank of Admiral on the late Commodore Stewart. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Seward presented a remonstrance of the citizens of Auburn, New York, against the passage of a Sunday mail law. Also, petitions from the Legislature of Michigan and from citizens of that State, praying the passage of a law granting to that State a quantity of land in aid of the construction of a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara.

Mr. Weller presented the memorial of the executors of the late Commodore Stewart, praying the passage of a law authorizing the President to confer the brevet rank of Admiral upon the late Commodore Stewart. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Hunter introduced a bill to extend the Warehousing system to certain articles not hereto enumerated.

Mr. Seward offered a resolution directing an inquiry into the expediency of reporting a bill authorizing the owners of certain vessels to enroll and license them as vessels of the United States. Agreed to.

Mr. Johnson introduced two bills granting land to Alabama, for railroad purposes.

Mr. Bell introduced a bill to amend the Judiciary system of the United States.

Mr. Pitt presented the proceedings of the Chamber of Commerce of New York, complaining of the action of the Secretary of the Navy in the case of the steamer Arctic. Also, memorials of the Legislature of Maine, and of sundry citizens of that State, praying the passage of a law authorizing the United States with Great Britain for the abolition of the Sound dues.

Mr. Pitt also presented the memorials of the Alabama and Mississippi Railroad, praying relief for the roads on railroad lands.

Mr. Bayard gave notice of a bill to provide for pilotage on the waters of Delaware Bay.

Mr. Everett offered a resolution directing an inquiry as to what legislation is needed to protect children of American citizens born abroad. Agreed to.

The Chair said that the Senator from New York would be entitled to the floor on Monday.

Mr. Everett's resolution was laid over, and Mr. Pitt's was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Pratt introduced a bill to provide for the executing request as to the expediency of effecting the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

Mr. Seward's resolution, calling for the correspondence relative to the imprisonment of Martin Koszta, was agreed to.

Mr. Hunter, from the Finance Committee, reported a bill to amend the act for the more effectual collection of duties on imports, by establishing private bonded Warehouses. He explained the object of the bill, which was to extend the provisions of the act of 1846 to the collection of duties on the Pacific coast.

The French Spoliation Bill was referred to a Select Committee, consisting of Messrs. Mason, Bayard, and Pratt.

The Senate resumed and passed 30,000 copies of the Patent Report.

Senator Clay, Hunter, and Pratt opposed printing 10,000 copies of the Report on the Mines, as it was the duty of the numerous committees. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Seward submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire whether, consistently with the Constitution, the Congress of the United States can provide for extending to the courts of common law to enforce, according to the course of common law, the rights of property made, vested in equity.

The Senate then adjourned.

On the 20th, Mr. Clay presented a petition from Florida for a railroad thereon.

Mr. Hunter introduced a bill to establish a line of Telegraph from the Mississippi River to the Pacific.

A joint resolution authorizing the President to purchase a site for a Custom House in Mobile was introduced and referred.

A debate ensued, which lasted till 2 o'clock, on the motion to take up the bill for the relief of Mrs. Benton, widow of the late Senator, and Messrs. Case, Mason, Bayard, Rusk, Clay, Hunter, Pratt, and Pearce participated in the debate. The bill was finally ordered to be engrossed. Yeas, 30—nays, 15.

Mr. Bell introduced a bill to provide for the settlement of claims to land in the State of Kentucky. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Hunter, from the Finance Committee, reported a bill to amend the act for the more effectual collection of duties on imports, by establishing private bonded Warehouses on the Pacific coast. Read twice and ordered to be printed. The bill appropriates $50,000 for the erection of a Custom House at San Francisco, and $5,000 for the erection of a Custom House at Astoria.

The French Spoliation Bill was referred to a Select Committee, consisting of Messrs. Mason, Bayard, and Pratt.

The Senate resumed and passed 30,000 copies of the Patent Report.

Senator Clay, Hunter, and Pratt opposed printing 10,000 copies of the Report on the Mines, as it was the duty of the numerous committees. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Seward submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire whether, consistently with the Constitution, the Congress of the United States can provide for extending to the courts of common law to enforce, according to the course of common law, the rights of property made, vested in equity. The Senate then adjourned.

On the 21st, Mr. Mason presented the memorial of Messrs. Lewis, Hamlin and Pratt opposed printing 10,000 copies of the Report on the Mines, as it was the duty of the numerous committees. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Seward submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire whether, consistently with the Constitution, the Congress of the United States can provide for extending to the courts of common law to enforce, according to the course of common law, the rights of property made, vested in equity. The Senate then adjourned.

On the 22d, Mr. Mason presented the memorial of Messrs. Lewis, Hamlin and Pratt opposed printing 10,000 copies of the Report on the Mines, as it was the duty of the numerous committees. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Seward submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire whether, consistently with the Constitution, the Congress of the United States can provide for extending to the courts of common law to enforce, according to the course of common law, the rights of property made, vested in equity. The Senate then adjourned.

On the 23d, Mr. Mason presented the memorial of Messrs. Lewis, Hamlin and Pratt opposed printing 10,000 copies of the Report on the Mines, as it was the duty of the numerous committees. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Seward submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire whether, consistently with the Constitution, the Congress of the United States can provide for extending to the courts of common law to enforce, according to the course of common law, the rights of property made, vested in equity. The Senate then adjourned.

On the 24th, Mr. Mason presented the memorial of Messrs. Lewis, Hamlin and Pratt opposed printing 10,000 copies of the Report on the Mines, as it was the duty of the numerous committees. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Seward submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire whether, consistently with the Constitution, the Congress of the United States can provide for extending to the courts of common law to enforce, according to the course of common law, the rights of property made, vested in equity. The Senate then adjourned.

On the 25th, Mr. Mason presented the memorial of Messrs. Lewis, Hamlin and Pratt opposed printing 10,000 copies of the Report on the Mines, as it was the duty of the numerous committees. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Seward submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire whether, consistently with the Constitution, the Congress of the United States can provide for extending to the courts of common law to enforce, according to the course of common law, the rights of property made, vested in equity. The Senate then adjourned.

On the 26th, Mr. Mason presented the memorial of Messrs. Lewis, Hamlin and Pratt opposed printing 10,000 copies of the Report on the Mines, as it was the duty of the numerous committees. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Seward submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire whether, consistently with the Constitution, the Congress of the United States can provide for extending to the courts of common law to enforce, according to the course of common law, the rights of property made, vested in equity. The Senate then adjourned.

On the 27th, Mr. Mason presented the memorial of Messrs. Lewis, Hamlin and Pratt opposed printing 10,000 copies of the Report on the Mines, as it was the duty of the numerous committees. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Seward submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire whether, consistently with the Constitution, the Congress of the United States can provide for extending to the courts of common law to enforce, according to the course of common law, the rights of property made, vested in equity. The Senate then adjourned.

On the 28th, Mr. Mason presented the memorial of Messrs. Lewis, Hamlin and Pratt opposed printing 10,000 copies of the Report on the Mines, as it was the duty of the numerous committees. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Seward submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire whether, consistently with the Constitution, the Congress of the United States can provide for extending to the courts of common law to enforce, according to the course of common law, the rights of property made, vested in equity. The Senate then adjourned.

On the 29th, Mr. Mason presented the memorial of Messrs. Lewis, Hamlin and Pratt opposed printing 10,000 copies of the Report on the Mines, as it was the duty of the numerous committees. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Seward submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire whether, consistently with the Constitution, the Congress of the United States can provide for extending to the courts of common law to enforce, according to the course of common law, the rights of property made, vested in equity. The Senate then adjourned.

On the 30th, Mr. Mason presented the memorial of Messrs. Lewis, Hamlin and Pratt opposed printing 10,000 copies of the Report on the Mines, as it was the duty of the numerous committees. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Seward submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire whether, consistently with the Constitution, the Congress of the United States can provide for extending to the courts of common law to enforce, according to the course of common law, the rights of property made, vested in equity. The Senate then adjourned.

On the 31st, Mr. Mason presented the memorial of Messrs. Lewis, Hamlin and Pratt opposed printing 10,000 copies of the Report on the Mines, as it was the duty of the numerous committees. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Seward submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire whether, consistently with the Constitution, the Congress of the United States can provide for extending to the courts of common law to enforce, according to the course of common law, the rights of property made, vested in equity. The Senate then adjourned.

On the 1st, Mr. Mason presented the memorial of Messrs. Lewis, Hamlin and Pratt opposed printing 10,000 copies of the Report on the Mines, as it was the duty of the numerous committees. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Seward submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire whether, consistently with the Constitution, the Congress of the United States can provide for extending to the courts of common law to enforce, according to the course of common law, the rights of property made, vested in equity. The Senate then adjourned.

On the 2d, Mr. Mason presented the memorial of Messrs. Lewis, Hamlin and Pratt opposed printing 10,000 copies of the Report on the Mines, as it was the duty of the numerous committees. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Seward submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire whether, consistently with the Constitution, the Congress of the United States can provide for extending to the courts of common law to enforce, according to the course of common law, the rights of property made, vested in equity. The Senate then adjourned.

On the 3d, Mr. Mason presented the memorial of Messrs. Lewis, Hamlin and Pratt opposed printing 10,000 copies of the Report on the Mines, as it was the duty of the numerous committees. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Seward submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire whether, consistently with the Constitution, the Congress of the United States can provide for extending to the courts of common law to enforce, according to the course of common law, the rights of property made, vested in equity. The Senate then adjourned.

On the 4th, Mr. Mason presented the memorial of Messrs. Lewis, Hamlin and Pratt opposed printing 10,000 copies of the Report on the Mines, as it was the duty of the numerous committees. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Seward submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire whether, consistently with the Constitution, the Congress of the United States can provide for extending to the courts of common law to enforce, according to the course of common law, the rights of property made, vested in equity. The Senate then adjourned.

On the 5th, Mr. Mason presented the memorial of Messrs. Lewis, Hamlin and Pratt opposed printing 10,000 copies of the Report on the Mines, as it was the duty of the numerous committees. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Seward submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire whether, consistently with the Constitution, the Congress of the United States can provide for extending to the courts of common law to enforce, according to the course of common law, the rights of property made, vested in equity. The Senate then adjourned.

On the 6th, Mr. Mason presented the memorial of Messrs. Lewis, Hamlin and Pratt opposed printing 10,000 copies of the Report on the Mines, as it was the duty of the numerous committees. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Seward submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire whether, consistently with the Constitution, the Congress of the United States can provide for extending to the courts of common law to enforce, according to the course of common law, the rights of property made, vested in equity. The Senate then adjourned.

On the 7th, Mr. Mason presented the memorial of Messrs. Lewis, Hamlin and Pratt opposed printing 10,000 copies of the Report on the Mines, as it was the duty of the numerous committees. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Seward submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire whether, consistently with the Constitution, the Congress of the United States can provide for extending to the courts of common law to enforce, according to the course of common law, the rights of property made, vested in equity. The Senate then adjourned.

On the 8th, Mr. Mason presented the memorial of Messrs. Lewis, Hamlin and Pratt opposed printing 10,000 copies of the Report on the Mines, as it was the duty of the numerous committees. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Seward submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire whether, consistently with the Constitution, the Congress of the United States can provide for extending to the courts of common law to enforce, according to the course of common law, the rights of property made, vested in equity. The Senate then adjourned.

On the 9th, Mr. Mason presented the memorial of Messrs. Lewis, Hamlin and Pratt opposed printing 10,000 copies of the Report on the Mines, as it was the duty of the numerous committees. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Seward submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire whether, consistently with the Constitution, the Congress of the United States can provide for extending to the courts of common law to enforce, according to the course of common law, the rights of property made, vested in equity. The Senate then adjourned.

On the 10th, Mr. Mason presented the memorial of Messrs. Lewis, Hamlin and Pratt opposed printing 10,000 copies of the Report on the Mines, as it was the duty of the numerous committees. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Seward submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire whether, consistently with the Constitution, the Congress of the United States can provide for extending to the courts of common law to enforce, according to the course of common law, the rights of property made, vested in equity. The Senate then adjourned.

On the 11th, Mr. Mason presented the memorial of Messrs. Lewis, Hamlin and Pratt opposed printing 10,000 copies of the Report on the Mines, as it was the duty of the numerous committees. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Seward submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire whether, consistently with the Constitution, the Congress of the United States can provide for extending to the courts of common law to enforce, according to the course of common law, the rights of property made, vested in equity. The Senate then adjourned.

On the 12th, Mr. Mason presented the memorial of Messrs. Lewis, Hamlin and Pratt opposed printing 10,000 copies of the Report on the Mines, as it was the duty of the numerous committees. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Seward submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire whether, consistently with the Constitution, the Congress of the United States can provide for extending to the courts of common law to enforce, according to the course of common law, the rights of property made, vested in equity. The Senate then adjourned.

On the 13th, Mr. Mason presented the memorial of Messrs. Lewis, Hamlin and Pratt opposed printing 10,000 copies of the Report on the Mines, as it was the duty of the numerous committees. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Seward submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire whether, consistently with the Constitution, the Congress of the United States can provide for extending to the courts of common law to enforce, according to the course of common law, the rights of property made, vested in equity. The Senate then adjourned.

On the 14th, Mr. Mason presented the memorial of Messrs. Lewis, Hamlin and Pratt opposed printing 10,000 copies of the Report on the Mines, as it was the duty of the numerous committees. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Seward submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire whether, consistently with the Constitution, the Congress of the United States can provide for extending to the courts of common law to enforce, according to the course of common law, the rights of property made, vested in equity. The Senate then adjourned.

On the 15th, Mr. Mason presented the memorial of Messrs. Lewis, Hamlin and Pratt opposed printing 10,000 copies of the Report on the Mines, as it was the duty of the numerous committees. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Seward submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire whether, consistently with the Constitution, the Congress of the United States can provide for extending to the courts of common law to enforce, according to the course of common law, the rights of property made, vested in equity. The Senate then adjourned.

On the 16th, Mr. Mason presented the memorial of Messrs. Lewis, Hamlin and Pratt opposed printing 10,000 copies of the Report on the Mines, as it was the duty of the numerous committees. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Seward submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire whether, consistently with the Constitution, the Congress of the United States can provide for extending to the courts of common law to enforce, according to the course of common law, the rights of property made, vested in equity. The Senate then adjourned.

On the 17th, Mr. Mason presented the memorial of Messrs. Lewis, Hamlin and Pratt opposed printing 10,000 copies of the Report on the Mines, as it was the duty of the numerous committees. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Seward submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire whether, consistently with the Constitution, the Congress of the United States can provide for extending to the courts of common law to enforce, according to the course of common law, the rights of property made, vested in equity. The Senate then adjourned.

On the 18th, Mr. Mason presented the memorial of Messrs. Lewis, Hamlin and Pratt opposed printing 10,000 copies of the Report on the Mines, as it was the duty of the numerous committees. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Seward submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire whether, consistently with the Constitution, the Congress of the United States can provide for extending to the courts of common law to enforce, according to the course of common law, the rights of property made, vested in equity. The Senate then adjourned.

On the 19th, Mr. Mason presented the memorial of Messrs. Lewis, Hamlin and Pratt opposed printing 10,000 copies of the Report on the Mines, as it was the duty of the numerous committees. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Seward submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire whether, consistently with the Constitution, the Congress of the United States can provide for extending to the courts of common law to enforce, according to the course of common law, the rights of property made, vested in equity. The Senate then adjourned.

On the 20th, Mr. Mason presented the memorial of Messrs. Lewis, Hamlin and Pratt opposed printing 10,000 copies of the Report on the Mines, as it was the duty of the numerous committees. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Seward submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire whether, consistently with the Constitution, the Congress of the United States can provide for extending to the courts of common law to enforce, according to the course of common law, the rights of property made, vested in equity. The Senate then adjourned.

On the 21st, Mr. Mason presented the memorial of Messrs. Lewis, Hamlin and Pratt opposed printing 10,000 copies of the Report on the Mines, as it was the duty of the numerous committees. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Seward submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire whether, consistently with the Constitution, the Congress of the United States can provide for extending to the courts of common law to enforce, according to the course of common law, the rights of property made, vested in equity. The Senate then adjourned.

On the 22d, Mr. Mason presented the memorial of Messrs. Lewis, Hamlin and Pratt opposed printing 10,000 copies of the Report on the Mines, as it was the duty of the numerous committees. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Seward submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire whether, consistently with the Constitution, the Congress of the United States can provide for extending to the courts of common law to enforce, according to the course of common law, the rights of property made, vested in equity. The Senate then adjourned.

On the 23d, Mr. Mason presented the memorial of Messrs. Lewis, Hamlin and Pratt opposed printing 10,000 copies of the Report on the Mines, as it was the duty of the numerous committees. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Seward submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire whether, consistently with the Constitution, the Congress of the United States can provide for extending to the courts of common law to enforce, according to the course of common law, the rights of property made, vested in equity. The Senate then adjourned.

On the 24th, Mr. Mason presented the memorial of Messrs. Lewis, Hamlin and Pratt opposed printing 10,000 copies of the Report on the Mines, as it was the duty of the numerous committees. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Seward submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire whether, consistently with the Constitution, the Congress of the United States can provide for extending to the courts of common law to enforce, according to the course of common law, the rights of property made, vested in equity. The Senate then adjourned.

On the 25th, Mr. Mason presented the memorial of Messrs. Lewis, Hamlin and Pratt opposed printing 10,000 copies of the Report on the Mines, as it was the duty of the numerous committees. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Seward submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire whether, consistently with the Constitution, the Congress of the United States can provide for extending to the courts of common law to enforce, according to the course of common law, the rights of property made, vested in equity. The Senate then adjourned.

On the 26th, Mr. Mason presented the memorial of Messrs. Lewis, Hamlin and Pratt opposed printing 10,000 copies of the Report on the Mines, as it was the duty of the numerous committees. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Seward submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire whether, consistently with the Constitution, the Congress of the United States can provide for extending to the courts of common law to enforce, according to the course of common law, the rights of property made, vested in equity. The Senate then adjourned.

On the 27th, Mr. Mason presented the memorial of Messrs. Lewis, Hamlin and Pratt opposed printing 10,000 copies of the Report on the Mines, as it was the duty of the numerous committees. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Seward submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire whether, consistently with the Constitution, the Congress of the United States can provide for extending to the courts of common law to enforce, according to the course of common law, the rights of property made, vested in equity. The Senate then adjourned.

On the 28th, Mr. Mason presented the memorial of Messrs. Lewis, Hamlin and Pratt opposed printing 10,000 copies of the Report on the Mines, as it was the duty of the numerous committees. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Seward submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire whether, consistently with the Constitution, the Congress of the United States can provide for extending to the courts of common law to enforce, according to the course of common law, the rights of property made, vested in equity. The Senate then adjourned.

On the 29th, Mr. Mason presented the memorial of Messrs. Lewis, Hamlin and Pratt opposed printing 10,000 copies of the Report on the Mines, as it was the duty of the numerous committees. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Seward submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire whether, consistently with the Constitution, the Congress of the United States can provide for extending to the courts of common law to enforce, according to the course of common law, the rights of property made, vested in equity. The Senate then adjourned.

On the 30th, Mr. Mason presented the memorial of Messrs. Lewis, Hamlin and Pratt opposed printing 10,000 copies of the Report on the Mines, as it was the duty of the numerous committees. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Seward submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire whether, consistently with the Constitution, the Congress of the United States can provide for extending to the courts of common law to enforce, according to the course of common law, the rights of property made, vested in equity. The Senate then adjourned.

On the 31st, Mr. Mason presented the memorial of Messrs. Lewis, Hamlin and Pratt opposed printing 10,000 copies of the Report on the Mines, as it was the duty of the numerous committees. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Seward submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire whether, consistently with the Constitution, the Congress of the United States can provide for extending to the courts of common law to enforce, according to the course of common law, the rights of property made, vested in equity. The Senate then adjourned.

On the 1st, Mr. Mason presented the memorial of Messrs. Lewis, Hamlin and Pratt opposed printing 10,000 copies of the Report on the Mines, as it was the duty of the numerous committees. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Seward submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire whether, consistently with the Constitution, the Congress of the United States can provide for extending to the courts of common law to enforce, according to the course of common law, the rights of property made, vested in equity. The Senate then adjourned.

On the 2d, Mr. Mason presented the memorial of Messrs. Lewis, Hamlin and Pratt opposed printing 10,000 copies of the Report on the Mines, as it was the duty of the numerous committees. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Seward submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire whether, consistently with the Constitution, the Congress of the United States can provide for extending to the courts of common law to enforce, according to the course of common law, the rights of property made, vested in equity. The Senate then adjourned.

On the 3d, Mr. Mason presented the memorial of Messrs. Lewis, Hamlin and Pratt opposed printing 10,000 copies of the Report on the Mines, as it was the duty of the numerous committees. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Seward submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire whether, consistently with the Constitution, the Congress of the United States can provide for extending to the courts of common law to enforce, according to the course of common law, the rights of property made, vested in equity. The Senate then adjourned.

On the 4th, Mr. Mason presented the memorial of Messrs. Lewis, Hamlin and Pratt opposed printing 10,000 copies of the Report on the Mines, as it was the duty of the numerous committees. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Seward submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire whether, consistently with the Constitution, the Congress of the United States can provide for extending to the courts of common law to enforce, according to the course of common law, the rights of property made, vested in equity. The Senate then adjourned.

On the 5th, Mr. Mason presented the memorial of Messrs. Lewis, Hamlin and Pratt opposed printing 10,000 copies of the Report on the Mines, as it was the duty of the numerous committees. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Seward submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire whether, consistently with the Constitution, the Congress of the United States can provide for extending to the courts of common law to enforce, according to the course of common law, the rights of property made, vested in equity. The Senate then adjourned.

On the 6th, Mr. Mason presented the memorial of Messrs. Lewis, Hamlin and Pratt opposed printing 10,000 copies of the Report on the Mines, as it was the duty of the numerous committees. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Seward submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire whether, consistently with the Constitution, the Congress of the United States can provide for extending to the courts of common law to enforce, according to the course of common law, the rights of property made, vested in equity. The Senate then adjourned.

On the 7th, Mr. Mason presented the memorial of Messrs. Lewis, Hamlin and Pratt opposed printing 10,000 copies of the Report on the Mines, as it was the duty of the numerous committees. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Seward submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire whether, consistently with the Constitution, the Congress of the United States can provide for extending to the courts of common law to enforce, according to the course of common law, the rights of property made, vested in equity. The Senate then adjourned.

On the 8th, Mr. Mason presented the memorial of Messrs. Lewis, Hamlin and Pratt opposed printing 10,000 copies of the Report on the Mines, as it was the duty of the numerous committees. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Seward submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire whether, consistently with the Constitution, the Congress of the United States can provide for extending to the courts of common law to enforce, according to the course of common law, the rights of property made, vested in equity. The Senate then adjourned.

On the 9th, Mr. Mason presented the memorial of Messrs. Lewis, Hamlin and Pratt opposed printing 10,000 copies of the Report on the Mines, as it was the duty of the numerous committees. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Seward submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire whether, consistently with the Constitution, the Congress of the United States can provide for extending to the courts of common law to enforce, according to the course of common law, the rights of property made, vested in equity. The Senate then adjourned.

On the 10th, Mr. Mason presented the memorial of Messrs. Lewis, Hamlin and Pratt opposed printing 10,000 copies of the Report on the Mines, as it was the duty of the numerous committees. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Seward submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire whether, consistently with the Constitution, the Congress of the United States can provide for extending to the courts of common law to enforce, according to the course of common law, the rights of property made, vested in equity. The Senate then adjourned.

On the 11th, Mr. Mason presented the memorial of Messrs. Lewis, Hamlin and Pratt opposed printing 10,000 copies of the Report on the Mines, as it was the duty of the numerous committees. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Seward submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire whether, consistently with the Constitution, the Congress of the United States can provide for extending to the courts of common law to enforce, according to the course of common law, the rights of property made, vested in equity. The Senate then adjourned.

On the 12th, Mr. Mason presented the memorial of Messrs. Lewis, Hamlin and Pratt opposed printing 10,000 copies of the Report on the Mines, as it was the duty of the numerous committees. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Seward submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire whether, consistently with the Constitution, the Congress of the United States can provide for extending to the courts of common law to enforce, according to the course of common law, the rights of property made, vested in equity. The Senate then adjourned.

On the 13th, Mr. Mason presented the memorial of Messrs. Lewis, Hamlin and Pratt opposed printing 10,000 copies of the Report on the Mines, as it was the duty of the numerous committees. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Seward submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire whether, consistently with the Constitution, the Congress of the United States can provide for extending to the courts of common law to enforce, according to the course of common law, the rights of property made, vested in equity. The Senate then adjourned.

On the 14th, Mr. Mason presented the memorial of Messrs. Lewis, Hamlin and Pratt opposed printing 10,000 copies of the Report on the Mines, as it was the duty of the numerous committees. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Seward submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire whether, consistently with the Constitution, the Congress of the United States can provide for extending to the courts of common law to enforce, according to the course of common law, the rights of property made, vested in equity. The Senate then adjourned.

On the 15th, Mr. Mason presented the memorial of Messrs. Lewis, Hamlin and Pratt opposed printing 10,000 copies of the Report on the Mines, as it was the duty of the numerous committees. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Seward submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire whether, consistently with the Constitution, the Congress of the United States can provide for extending to the courts of common law to enforce, according to the course of common law, the rights of property made, vested in equity. The Senate then adjourned.

On the 16th, Mr. Mason presented the memorial of Messrs. Lewis, Hamlin and Pratt opposed printing 10,000 copies of the Report on the Mines, as it was the duty of the numerous committees. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Seward submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire whether, consistently with the Constitution, the Congress of the United States can provide for extending to the courts of common law to enforce, according to the course of common law, the rights of property made, vested in equity. The Senate then adjourned.

On the 17th, Mr. Mason presented the memorial of Messrs. Lewis, Hamlin and Pratt opposed printing 10,000 copies of the Report on the Mines, as it was the duty of the numerous committees. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Seward submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire whether, consistently with the Constitution, the Congress of the United States can provide for extending to the courts of common law to enforce, according to the course of common law, the rights of property made, vested in equity. The Senate then adjourned.

On the 18th, Mr. Mason presented the memorial of Messrs. Lewis, Hamlin and Pratt opposed printing 10,000 copies of the Report on the Mines, as it was the duty of the numerous committees. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Seward submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire whether, consistently with the Constitution, the Congress of the United States can provide for extending to the courts of common law to enforce, according to the course of common law, the rights of property made, vested in equity. The Senate then adjourned.

On the 19th, Mr. Mason presented the memorial of Messrs. Lewis, Hamlin and Pratt opposed printing 10,000 copies of the Report on the Mines, as it was the duty of the numerous committees. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Seward submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire whether, consistently with the Constitution, the Congress of the United States can provide for extending to the courts of common law to enforce, according to the course of common law, the rights of property made, vested in equity. The Senate then adjourned.

On the 20th, Mr. Mason presented the memorial of Messrs. Lewis, Hamlin and Pratt opposed printing 10,000 copies of the Report on the Mines, as it was the duty of the numerous committees. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Seward submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire whether, consistently with the Constitution, the Congress of the United States can provide for extending to the courts of common law to enforce, according to the course of common law, the rights of property made, vested in equity. The Senate then adjourned.

On the 21st, Mr. Mason presented the memorial of Messrs. Lewis, Hamlin and Pratt opposed printing 10,000 copies of the Report on the Mines, as it was the duty of the numerous committees. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Seward submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire whether, consistently with the Constitution, the Congress of the United States can provide for extending to the courts of common law to enforce, according to the course of common law, the rights of property made, vested in equity. The Senate then adjourned.

On the 22d, Mr. Mason presented the memorial of Messrs. Lewis, Hamlin and Pratt opposed printing 10,000 copies of the Report on the Mines, as it was the duty of the numerous committees. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Seward submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire whether, consistently with the Constitution, the Congress of the United States can provide for extending to the courts of common law to enforce, according to the course of common law, the rights of property made, vested in equity. The Senate then adjourned.

On the 23d, Mr. Mason presented the memorial of Messrs. Lewis, Hamlin and Pratt opposed printing 10,000 copies of the Report on the Mines, as it was the duty of the numerous committees. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Seward submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire whether, consistently with the Constitution, the Congress of the United States can provide for extending to the courts of common law to enforce, according to the course of common law, the rights of property made, vested in equity. The Senate then adjourned.

On the 24th, Mr. Mason presented the memorial of Messrs. Lewis, Hamlin and Pratt opposed printing 10,000 copies of the Report on the Mines, as it was the duty of the numerous committees. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Seward submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire whether, consistently with the Constitution, the Congress of the United States can provide for extending to the courts of common law to enforce, according to the course of common law, the rights of property made, vested in equity. The Senate then adjourned.

On the 25th, Mr. Mason presented the memorial of Messrs. Lewis, Hamlin and Pratt opposed printing 10,000 copies of the Report on the Mines, as it was the duty of the numerous committees. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Seward submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire whether, consistently with the Constitution, the Congress of the United States can provide for extending to the courts of common law to enforce, according to the course of common law, the rights of property made, vested in equity. The Senate then adjourned.

On the 26th, Mr. Mason presented the memorial of Messrs. Lewis, Hamlin and Pratt

Selected Poetry.

LIFE'S EVENING.

BY ALFRED TENNYSON.

Look in my eyes; give me one kiss:
My own sweet Alice, we must die.
There's moisture in those eyes of thine!
Shall be garnished by and by
Friend's sweetest boon is one in life,
But none in bliss quite away
Fare, Alice, fare, my darling fair!
Thus we may die the self-same day.

Have I not found a happy earth?
I found should I receive a thought of pain
Would God cause me from my birth
I'd shame Him: we I'm sure,
So sweet it seems with thee to walk,
And utter again to woo thee on—
It seems no other flower will
Answer the wetness and the wine.

* * * *

Look through mine eyes with thine, true wife,
Around my heart those arms entwine
My other dearer life in life.
Look through my very soul with thine!
Untouched with any shade of years,
May those kind eyes forever dwell!
They have seen all I marry them,
Dear eyes, since first I knew them well.

Yet trees they shed: they had their part
Of sorrow: for when time was ripe
The soil election of the heart
Became an outward breathing type;
That into stillness part again.
And left a wreck unlovely here.
Although the tree that brought us pain,
That tore her stake to bits the more—

With farther loathing still. For I am,
The waves arise, seem only to be
Wild symbols of the settled sea,
The cloud: or I have found in thee
But that God bless thee, dear—who wrought
Two spirits to one equal mind,
With blessings beyond hope or thought,
With blessings which no words can find.

Arise, and let us wander forth
To you and melt across the woods—
For lost, the sunset, round the west,
Like some dark hill that seems the east,
And there you answer comes to me
Touching the suffers pool below
On the clear hill: the dead of prayer
Is day and darkness. Let us go.

From the Miller's Daughter.

Selected Articles.

MAN OR MONKEY?

At the last monthly meeting of the American Geographical and Statistical Society held in New York, recently, Captain Winthrop M. Gilbert was introduced by the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, and lavored the society with an account of some curious matters which had fallen under his observation during his voyages among the islands of the Eastern Archipelago. Captain Gilbert's name is familiar to the country; yet rather as that of a sufferer than a savant, the story of his imprisonment, reputed trials, and grievous wrongs and tyrannical treatment by the Dutch colonial authorities at Batavia on the charge of treasonable like tampering with some of the Malay tribes on Sumatra, having travelled far and wide, will, remarks, however, show him to deserve the higher character of an intelligent and inquiring traveller, capable both of observing and stating what he saw and of graphically describing what he observed. A proof of his judgment and good taste was his not making his previous entry on the subject of remark before the society; indeed he seemed averse to have alluded to his captivity except once, in an incidental manner, when quoting the opinions of a fellow prisoner, who believed no one of the matters which he discussed.

Capt. Gilbert's chief object was to describe a race of savages, the Orang Koobeos, or lower men of Sumatra," who occupy a particular district on the east coast of that island, and have the appearance and habits are of such a kind that he found it difficult to decide whether to regard them as human beings or apes. "These are probably," he says, "of all the races of men to whom we have any knowledge, the lowest in the scale of humanity; or, rather, the capacity for degradation of our species would seem to have reached that limit in this case which might be regarded as the connecting link between the human and the lower creation." "They are covered," he adds, "with hair, have long arms and are deficient in chin,—or, rather, have no part of the face." These were the points to their formation, he says, which first arrested his observation, and led me to class them at once as simply a somewhat higher development of the orang-outang; but on further examination he found that "they possessed speech, though extremely rude and monosyllabic, had visible fetishism," &c., and that they were beginning to belonging to the human race by the Malays,—who, however, treated them as wild animals, in order to work them as beasts of burden."

The following passage, which we cut from the report of proceedings in the Herald, concentrates the principal features of his description of these interesting semi-monkeys:

"The Orang Koobeos are only to be met with in the almost impassable swamps and forests that lie between the Jambee and Palembang settlements in the island of Sumatra. They live among the branches of the teak and camphor trees, which grow here to an enormous size, so as, indeed, the tree with the forests throughout the island. They construct a rude platform or table-like wherever they can find a sufficiency of horizontally standing limbs of a tree to serve as the basis or steppers of a floor, and over this they raise an acutely rude conical roof of split bamboos or cocoa nut or palmy tree leaves. These savages are ichthyophagists, as are almost all the unenlightened tribes of the eastern islands; and in all the rivers and bays of Sumatra, as also of all the rest of the islands of the Archipelago, a most beautiful species of excellent fish is to be found. I had an opportunity to see a number of some hundred people, while ascending with my boat a small branch of the Soosang; but it was only near Palembang, and at the Krane, or palace of the Old Sorsoolcoman, or Sultan of Palembang, and at the residence of the independent Prince Pang, or Prince Oomie, that I had an opportunity for any especial observations of those creatures. The Pangeran had erected a curious, or rather, as boats of burden, for they were not entrusted with any labor but the dragging and carrying of loads of fish, stones, or material for building. He said that they were born as the lowest of slaves, and that such was the case for hundreds of generations, inasmuch as they were the descendants of the slaves of further carriers of the army of Alexander. I found them generally called lomats, or lomats Alexander—the slaves of Alexander. It is well known that numberless traditions of Alexander the Great, and of his conquests, are to be found perpetual throughout Sumatra as well as on the Asiatic continent. It has been found impossible to teach the Orang Koobeos the use of gunpowder, although they have a great fondness for pieces of colored cloth to be fastened to various parts of their body: they will in vain to induce hosts to attend their wants, as well as I have seen the men, engaged in the duty of cooking Arrichee, or a glove, to their bodies, with a lively grinning appearance of delight, which seems to make no distinction between a simple piece of cloth for ornament, or a manufactured article: like other lower persons, being the difference of notice. It has been found equally impossible to teach them the language of their masters: for those who had grown up in a domestic state still spoke the Malay in an excessively monosyllabic manner, but their own jargon of unintelligible gutturals."

Captain Gilbert added that the Koobeos were by no means of marriage, and none of such any one sentiment or belief of any kind whatever, unless such could be considered out of a kind of ceremony practised by them of knocking their heads against a bamboo tree, interpreted by some into an act of worship of spirits, supposed, by other Sumatran tribes, not so degraded as the Koobeos, to have their residence in the thick tufts of the bamboos. He admits, however, that they have some notions of rank, being the chief collectors, to the Lambee country, of the well-known drug, gutta benzoin, which they exchange for colored cloths, beads and other trifles offered them by the Malay traders. The latter visiting the interior in which the Koobeos live, at the proper season, load a gong, and then, laying their merchandize on the ground, retire: when the Koobeos sally out and substitute a quantity of benzoin for the merchandize, with which they speedily retreat into the swamp. This is a curious mode of dealing—so curious, indeed, that it may deserve, did the story with some persons, who might doubt the solidity or proofs of such transactions conducted in that style. A similar method of trade was, however, once in practice between the Muzzens of the southern provinces and the Japanese Indians, as noticed by Humboldt, or Pike, we do not remember which. The silent continued wars between the two races led to such a suspicion and fear, that dealings could be effected in no other way: and whichever party, whether Japanese or Mexicans, made the first negotiation, it seems that the second, placed in payment, was always deemed a fair and adequate

It is very likely that, in the account of the Orang Koobeos, Capt. Gilbert, whose own acquaintance with the tribe could not have been extensive, has fallen into some errors, and that those people, low in the scale of humanity as they undoubtedly are, are not quite such low stock deprived of intellectual, but one degree above the great Simiadæ ape, as he seems to talk for granted. It is not the first time those Oceanic Orientes—and Captain Gilbert includes us like them or one he—have been looked of, and in their remote haunts described with exaggeration respecting them, which may be found recorded in various books. Captain Gilbert's Koobeos are by no means "of the lowest" type. When Sonnerat was in the hands of the British, he found Captain Forrest, who married the daughter of "the" Raffles, the governor, and when whether Captain Gilbert means, that by hair we are to understand coat, does not appear; but all the circumstances, with the antecedents, pretty us to believing that his Koobeos are savages of the Oceanic family stock; and if so to be, there will be no difficulty in completing the account for his gaps, which must be admitted to be very striking and curious.

The world is well acquainted with the race of negroes—called Papuans, or Alfoors—in the islands between the Oceanic or Papuan, who were once the exclusive occupants of New Holland and Van Diemen's Land, extending thence, and westward, as far as the Fejee Islands, and found prevailing more or less, in the great islands stretching from Australia to the Philippines on the north, and the Peninsula of Malacca on the west. They appear to have been the aboriginal inhabitants of the great Archipelago, but were driven by the more vivacity of the Malay race, who, in some islands, exterminated them, in others drove them into the interior, where they are still occasionally found in various conditions of wildness and savagism: but always the same wild and savage, more nearly related to the level of brutes, than their brethren of Tasmania, so recently annihilated by the English colonists. They are known by various names in the Philippines they are called Tgolotes, in Celebes, Bentongs or Alfoors, and, in Malacca, as we have seen, Gongos or Kookoos. We must not be misled by the term Orang Koobeos. Orang means man, not monkey. Thus, the Dyaks of Borneo are divided into the two classes of Orang Darrah and Orang Ayer, meaning men of the land and men of the sea. The term Haradam is sometimes used by writers in a general sense, to include all the tribes of the Papuan stock located scattered in the Archipelago, called, for Europeans, as found in that of Moluccas, have been improved by an infusion or Malay blood, and, though savage enough, have not been reduced to the level of brutes, that

Selected Poetry.

LIFE'S EVENING.

BY ALFRED TENNYSON.

Leak in my eyes; give me me kiss:
My own sweet Alice, we must die.
There's somewhere a little we shall lie
Shall be mantled by and by
There's somewhere down we can in life,
But more in bliss upon away
Alice, Alice, my darling wife,
That we may die the self-same day.

Have I not found a happy earth?
I have shared (none knows how) a part of pain.
Would God renew me from my birth
I'd stand live my life again.
So sweet a mourne with thee to walk,
And once again to woo thee mine—
It seems an after-dinner talk
Across the Western and the wine.

Look through my inne eyes with thine, true wife,
Around my heart three acres one more
My sister dearer life in life,
Look through my very soul with thine!
Unmarked with any shade of years,
May those kind eyes forever dwell!
They have not shed a many weary tears,
Dear eyes, since first I knew them well.

Yet tears they shed: they had their part
Of sorrow: for when time was ripe,
The still election of the heart
Became an outward type.
That one selfsame past again.

And left a wiser sadness before,
Although the loss that brought us pain,
That loss but made us love the more.

With further lookings on. The loss,
The unseen arises, seem lost to be
Want symbols of the settled bliss
The comfort I have found in thee
That God loves less, dear—in no wrought
Two spirits to one equal music—
With blessings beyond hope or thought,
With blessings which no words can find
Arise, and let us wander forth
To you and still across the wolds.
For look, the morn grows o'er the earth,
Wide as the vale in rosy folds,
And fair you mornay canopies glow,
Touching the aztire pool below:
On the clash-hill the bedded grow
In dry and dewless. Let us go.

From the Miller's Daughter.

Selected Articles.

MAN OR MONKEY?

At the last monthly meeting of the American Geographical and Statistical Society held in New York recently, Captain Gilbert Osgood Wilson was introduced by the Rev. Dr. Hawles, and favored the society with an account of some curious matters which had fallen under his observation during his voyages among the islands of the Eastern Archipelago. Captain Osgood's name is familiar to the country, yet rather as that of a sufferer than a narrator, the story of his imprisonment, repeated trials, and general hard and tyrannical treatment by the Dutch colonial authorities at Batavia on the charge of treasonable tampering with some of the Malay tribes on Sumatra, having unveiled a sad and dark page. His remarks, however, show him to deserve the higher character of an intelligent and inquiring traveller, capable both of observing and describing what he saw and of graphically describing what he observed. A perusal of his judgment would good taste was his not making his perscriptions the subject of remark before the society; indeed he never seems to have alluded to his sufferings except once, in an incidental manner, when quoting the opinions of a native chief who had informed on one of the matters which he discussed.

Capt. Gibson's chief object was to describe a race of savages, the "Orang Kooboos, or lower men of Sumatra," who occupy a particular district on the east coast of that island, and whose appearance and habits are of such a kind that he found it difficult to decide whether to regard them as human beings or apes. "These are probably," he says, "of all the races of men to whom we have any knowledge, the lowest in the scale of humanity; or, rather, the capacity for degradation of any species would seem to have reached that limit in the case which might be regarded as the connecting link between the human and the brute creation." "They are covered," he adds, "with hair, have long arms and are deficient in chin,—or, rather, it forms no part of the face." These were the points to their formation, he says, which first attracted his observation, and led him to class them at once as simply a somewhat higher development of the orang-utan;" but on further examination he found that "they possessed speech, though extremely rude and monosyllabic, had fabric faculties," &c., and that they were to be cognized as belonging to the human race by the Creator," who, however, touched them as well as animals, in order to work them as beasts of burden."

The following passage, which we cut from the report of proceedings in the Herald, concentrates the principal features of his descriptions of these interesting non-brothers:

"The Orang Kooboo are only to be met with in the almost impassable swamps and forests that lie between the Jambee and Palembang districts in the island of Sumatra. They live among the branches of the teak and waringin trees, which grow here to an enormous size, to be, indeed, the same with the forests throughout the island. They construct a rude platform of limbs, whenever they can find a sufficiency of horizontally extending limbs of a tree to serve as the basis or sleepers of a floor, and over this they raise an equally rude canopy of sticks and bamboos or cocoa nut or young tree leaves. These savages are ichthyophagous, as are almost all the uncivilized tribes of the eastern islands; and in all the rivers and bays of Sumatra, as also of all the rest of the islands of the Archipelago, a most plentiful provision of excellent fish is to be found. I had an opportunity to have a glimpse of some Koobee people, while ascending with my boat a small branch of the Soosang; but it was only near Palembang, and at the Kraton, or palace of the Old Sooseehoonan, or Sultan of Palembang, and at the residence of the Anglo-Indian Paternag, or Prince Cochin, that I had an opportunity to see any especial observations of these creatures. The Europeans had served an ukase, or rather, as beasts of burden, for they were not entrusted with any labor but the dragging and carrying of loads of dirt, stones, or material for building. He said that they were born as the lowest of castes, and this had been the case for hundreds of generations, inasmuch as they were the first subject of the attack of the barbaric carriers of the army of Alexander. I found them generally called koobe, or koobe kander—the latter abortive of Alexander. It is known that barbarous traditions of Alexander the Great, of Dherb'karnain, the two horned, prevail throughout Sumatra as well as on the Asiatic continent. It has been found impossible to teach the Orang Koobee the use of gunpowder, although they have a great fondness for pieces of carved cloth to be fastened to various parts of their body; they will tie a rose to their beard or round their waists; or will, as I have seen the men, suspend a cocoa nut or large hatchet, or a glove, to their bodies, with a lively grinning and grimace of delight, and seem to make no distinction between a simple piece of cloth for ornament, or a manufactured article; the only cause for preference being the difference of colors. It has been found equally impossible to teach them the language of their masters; for those who had grown up in a domestic state only spoke the Malay in so uncouth and unintelligible manner, that their jargon of unintelligible gramble.'

Captain Gibson said that the Koobees seem to have no idea of marriage, and none of religious sentiment or belief of any kind whatever, unless such could be inferred out of a kind of ceremony practised by them of knocking their heads against a bamboo tree of the species of some into an act of worship of spirits, supposed, by other Sumatran tribes, not so degraded as the Koobees, to have their residence in the thick fulls of the bamboos. He admits, however, that they have some notions of truth, being the chief collectors, in the Jambee country, of the well-known drug, gum benjamin, which they exchange for colored cloths, beads and other trifles offered them by the Malay traders. The latter, tasting the resinous gum which the Koobees love, at the proper season, loot it a good, and then, laying their merchandise on the ground, retire; when the Koobees take it and substitute a quantity of benzoin for the merchandise, with which they speedily retire into the swamp. This is a curious mode of dealing—so curious, indeed, that it may discredit the story with some persons, who might doubt the ability or profit of such transactions conducted in that style. A similar instance of trade was, however, once in practice between the Russians of the northern provinces and the Ugonese Indians, as noticed by Humboldt, or Pliny, we do not remember which. The almost continual wars between the two races led to such a suspicion and fear, that dealings could be effected in no other way; and whichever party, whether Ugonese or Russian, made the first dispose, it seems that the second, placed in pay-

ment, was always deemed a fair and adequate remuneration.

It is very likely that, in his account of the Orang Koobees, Capt. Gibson, whom even acquaintance with the latter could not have been extensive, has fallen into the same errors, and that these people, low in the scale of humanity as they undoubtedly are, are not quite such hideous dogs of inhumanities, but one degree above the great Sumatran ape, as he seems to take for granted. It is not the first time that the Simian Orang—or some of their twin-brothers, as like them as can be—have been heard of in the public assembly of the learned, and of fabulous respecting them, which may be found recorded in various books. Captain Gibson's Koobees are to be "Gospels" of other writers. When Socrates was in the hands of the British, for Stuffed Specimens, a packet was packed one of them off—a live specimen—to London, where he was examined by Sir Everard Home, the celebrated anatomist, who, after describing, while in other respects more full and exact, fallen exactly with Captain Gibson's, except as regards the particulars of the savage being covered with hair, which is not specially referred to.—This seems to be rather a settlement than a universal feature. The tribe is found in various islands besides Sumatra, where the natives who speak of the "brown men" of the interior, sometimes, also, call them the "hairy men," and sometimes the "wild men." Even in Java, whether Captain Gibson means, that by hair or not he understood not, does but appear, but all the circumstances, with the antecedents, pointy us to believing that his Koobees are savages of the Orang-Outang stock; and if this be so, there will be no difficulty in completing the account by the Gospels, which must be admitted to be very striking and curious.

The world is well acquainted with the race of negroes—the woolly-haired tribes of Africa—known as the Oceanic or Papuan, who were once the exclusive occupants of New Guinea, Van Dieman's Land, extending thence, eastward, as far as the Fejee Islands, and found prevailing, several isles, in the great islands stretching from Australia to the Philippines on the north, and the Pacific Islands of Malaysia on the west. They appear to have been the aboriginal inhabitants of this great Archipelago, but were driven, in long ago, by the Malay race, from who, in some islands, exterminated them, in others drove them to the mountains, where they are still occasionally found in various conditions of wildness and savagism; but always more wild and savage, more nearly reduced to the level of brutes, than their brethren of Tasmania, so recently classified by the English colonists. They are known by various names in the Philippines they are called Tgalotes, in Celebes, Heralotes or Alfoors, and in the colonists. They are known by various names in the Philippines they are called Tgalotes, in Celebes, Heralotes or Alfoors, and in the Moluccas, Papuans or Alfoors, and in the Moluccas, Papuans or Papuas, who were once the exclusive occupants of New Guinea, Van Dieman's Land, extending thence, eastward, as far as the Fejee Islands, and found prevailing, several isles, in the great islands stretching from Australia to the Philippines on the north, and the Pacific Islands of Malaysia on the west. They appear to have been the aboriginal inhabitants of this great Archipelago, but were driven, in long ago, by the Malay race, from who, in some islands, exterminated them, in others drove them to the mountains, where they are still occasionally found in various conditions of wildness and savagism; but always more wild and savage, more nearly reduced to the level of brutes, than their brethren of Tasmania, so recently classified by the English colonists. They are known by various names in the Philippines they are called Tgalotes, in Celebes, Heralotes